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REPORT

OF

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 4th July 1885.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	700	
4	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto ...	.....
5	"Kushadaha"	Calcutta ...	.....	29th June 1885.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto ...	700	29th ditto.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	26th ditto.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	12,000	27th ditto.
9	"Bháratbási"	Ditto ...	.....	27th ditto.
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto ...	625	25th ditto.
11	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	23rd ditto.
12	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	22nd ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca ...	425	28th ditto.
14	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	800	26th ditto.
15	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly ...	500	27th ditto.
16	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	24th ditto.
17	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
18	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	437	16th ditto.
19	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
20	"Navavibhákar"	Calcutta ...	850	29th ditto.
21	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	440	
22	"Patáká"	Calcutta ...	.....	26th ditto.
23	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	900	26th ditto.
24	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	26th ditto.
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	220	25th ditto.
26	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta ...	500	28th ditto.
27	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	24th ditto.
28	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	1,500	29th ditto.
29	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	27th ditto.
30	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	345	
31	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	29th ditto.
32	"Sudhápán"	Calcutta ...	.....	20th ditto.
33	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Ditto ...	3,000	20th and 27th June 1885.
34	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700	30th June 1885.
<i>Daily.</i>				
35	"Dainik"	Calcutta ...	.....	[1885. 29th and 30th June & 1st and 2nd July
36	"Samvád Prabhábar"	Ditto ...	225	26th to 30th June & 1st to 3rd ditto.
37	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	27th to 30th June & 1st to 4th ditto.
38	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	29th & 30th June & 1st & 2nd ditto.
39	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	520	26th & 29th June & 2nd & 3rd ditto.
40	"Prabháti"	Ditto ...	1,000	29th and 30th June 1885.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
41	"Kshatriya Patrika"	Patna ...	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
42	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
44	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	25th June 1885.
45	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	500	22nd ditto.
46	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	300	27th ditto.
47	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore ...	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	26th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	100	
50	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
51	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	27th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
52	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	26th to 30th June & 1st July 1885.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
53	"Taraka"	Calcutta ...	.....
54	"Shikshábandhu"	Ditto ...	.....
55	"Pradip"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
56	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack ...	200	13th June 1885.
57	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	116	16th ditto.
58	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	205	18th ditto.
59	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	17th ditto.

POLITICAL.

THE *Sár Sudhavidhi*, of the 22nd June, says that from the present state of affairs, it appears that preparations for war both on the side of England and of Russia will be completed within two months. If a peace had been made now, Herat would have remained in the hands of the Amir. Russians will soon occupy Herat, and when the Liberals will make a peace with Russia upon coming into power, they will have to consent to the occupation of Herat by Russia. If Russia remains in possession of Herat, she will be able to invade India with the assistance of Persia.

SAR SUDHAWIDHI,
June 22nd, 1885.

England and Russia.

2. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 22nd June, condemns the policy of propitiating the Amir of Cabul at enormous expense. The present Amir is not immortal; where is the guarantee that his successor will be friendly to the English? The attempt of the English to lean upon the Amir is not a proper one.

CHARU VARTA,
June 22nd, 1885.

The Amir of Cabul.

3. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 23rd June, hears, that the Amir has ordered the English Engineers out of Herat. If the Amir is a friend, why should he do so? He is afraid that the people will do harm to the Engineers if they remain at Herat. The Amir seems to possess no influence over his subjects who are hostile to the English. The writer therefore does not understand why the Amir is being bribed with money and with arms and why so much fuss is being made for delimiting the boundaries of his territories.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June 23rd, 1885.

The English in Herat.

4. The *Sahachar*, of the 24th June, says that while the Liberals are anxious for peace and extension of commerce, the Tories are anxious for prestige. During the first French Revolution, owing to the prowess of Wellington and Nelson, England was the dictator in the world of politics. But England is gradually losing her former glory by unduly interfering in other people's affairs. She no longer wields the influence in Europe which she once wielded. Bismarck has changed the aspect of affairs. Russia, Germany, and Austria have conspired to humble the pride of England. Bismarck has excited the hostility of the French also against England. The power of the European countries both on land and sea has now considerably increased. If England now tries to establish her former influence by force, she will be placed in a dangerous situation. The Liberals have understood this long before. But the Tories want to maintain their former influence by force. It is, however, impossible to do so. If England plunges in a war with Russia, she will be ruined and India will be ruined along with her. Had Russia been really desirous to deprive the English of their dominions, England would have been justified in fighting with Russia. But it is England which is behaving ill towards Russia. Mr. Gladstone made peace with Russia after due deliberation. But the writer apprehends that the Conservative Ministry will try to destroy this peace with Russia. It is, however, hoped that a treaty which has obtained the sanction of the Queen, will not soon be broken.

SAHACHAR,
June 24th, 1885.

England and other powers.

5. The same paper says that the Tories are in favour of the annexation of Egypt. Lest the Tories should come into power and annex Egypt, Mr. Gladstone reluctantly waged a war against Arabi. But for this he would have resigned office at the same time with Mr. Bright. Mr. Gladstone interfered in Egyptian affairs with a good object. With reference to the Egyptian policy, Lord Churchill has said:—"England must discharge the tremendous obligations she has contracted or forfeit her position as a great power. The policy of the Conservatives will be to

SAHACHAR.

The Conservative Ministry and Egypt.

accentuate the British position and to confirm British predominance." Lord Randolph Churchill has thus advocated a policy of prestige. The influence which England has already acquired in Egypt has excited the ill-feelings of the French. If she tries to increase that influence, a war will break out. Because Indian blood and treasure will be wasted in the event of a war, the writer is so much alarmed.

SAHACHAR,
June 21th, 1885.

6. The same paper says that a civil war has broken out in Bhootan. It is said that both the contending parties have asked for the help of Government. Will Government seize this opportunity to extend its dominion?

PATAKA,
June 26th, 1885.

7. The *Patáká*, of the 26th June, says that from the opinion expressed by Prince Bismarck regarding England, it appears that Germany is not friendly to her. Germany is now the most powerful country in Europe. It is not easy for England to slight Germany when the probability of a war with Russia is very great. From Prince Bismarck's words it is evident that Germany is on the side of Russia. Under these circumstances, England should cultivate friendly relations with France. If she does so, Germany will not venture to slight her.

SADHARANI,
June 28th, 1885.

8. The *Sádháraní*, of the 28th June, says that the relations between England and Germany have become so strained owing to the latter's Colonial policy that no member of the German Emperor's family will go to England on the occasion of Princess Beatrice's marriage.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 29th, 1885.

9. The *Som Prakash*, of the 29th June, says that the Afghan boundary question has not yet been finally settled. It being so, the new Ministry can easily bring about a war with Russia upon some pretext or other. Indians have seen the evil deeds of Lord Salisbury even quite recently. He is not fit to be Prime Minister. There can not be a worse news for this country than that Lord Randolph Churchill will be appointed Secretary of State for India.

SOM PRAKASH.

10. The same paper says that if the English Government can with the assistance of science enclose Quetta with a fortress so strong that its walls will not be broken by cannon-balls, the south-western extremity of the North-Western frontier will be well guarded and the work arrest the progress of any enemy who may come from Meckram in the west of Beluchistan. The remaining 400 miles of the frontier extending from Quetta to Peshawur contain many important places such as Mithunkote, Dehrazikhan, Dehra-Ismail-Khan, Bullu Kohat and the Khyber Pass which should be strongly fortified. If Peshawur in addition to being furnished with a fort is enclosed with strong walls and if a cantonment is established there, it will be the North-Western gate of India. All efforts invade India by crossing the Indus or by entering it from the sea will be vain, if torpedoes are placed in that river which is wide and whose current is strong even in summer.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 29th, 1885.

11. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 29th June, says that as England is profiting on one side by the occupation of India, she is being injured by it on another side. Owing to the occupation of India, the love of freedom of the English nation is decreasing slowly and imperceptibly; and if this continues the condition of the English people will become very wretched in time. England yearly sends hundreds of pure Englishmen to India, but she obtains them back as Anglo-Indians devoid of

English feelings. The more the number of these Anglo-Indians is increasing in England, the more the liking for Anglo-Indian despotism is gaining ground in it. Now Indians are being injured owing to the adoption by English statesmen of the Anglo-Indian policy; but it is certain that this will ultimately cause the ruin of the English people. England is now worshipped by the whole world for her love of liberty and equality. But the more the despotic policy of Anglo-Indians gain ground in it, the more will Englishmen's freedom diminish and thus lead to their ruin. It has become indispensably necessary for Englishmen to take steps to prevent that catastrophe. There is no other means of preventing the catastrophe, than to see that the number of Anglo-Indians in India does not increase and to put an end to their despotic ways in it. The latter object may be easily attained by entrusting Indians with the largest share of the administration. Provision should be made for the enjoyment of equal rights by all men in India as is the case in England.

12. The same paper says that there is no doubt that the Conservatives will try to pursue their favourite policy of force in Central Asia upon a suitable opportunity. Lord Salisbury has said that he will follow every policy of Mr. Gladstone except that of settlement of disputes by arbitration; but all Mr. Gladstone's efforts for peace will be fruitless if that policy of his is not followed.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 29th, 1885.

13. The same paper says that the Conservatives will also try to entangle the English nation in fresh difficulties in connection with Egypt. It is not easy to ascertain when the ill-feeling that has been awakened in the heart of the French by the English policy with regard to Egypt will be removed. The Conservatives condemned Mr. Gladstone for not bringing to a crisis the quarrel with France produced by the stopping of the publication of the *Bosphore Egyptien*.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

14. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 29th June, headed "Will there ever be a union of Liberals and Conservatives?"—The Conservative Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury asks the co-operation of the Liberals. Will his prayer be in vain? It will not perhaps be possible for Englishmen to give up their party spirit and seek the good of the British Empire. If the Conservatives can succeed in extricating England from her present entanglements, the possibility of the Liberals again coming to power will be rendered remote. Will the Liberals, under these circumstances, extend their co-operation to the new Ministry? It cannot be said whether Mr. Gladstone has resigned office owing to the weakness of his party or with the object of causing difficulties to his political adversaries. But from the manner in which he has taken this step, it appears that his action has been dictated by some policy. He has resigned probably because he felt that if the downfall of the Liberal party which had already become unpopular took place at some subsequent time when its unpopularity would have increased the possibility of that party being returned to power would be but remote, and further because he expected that the Conservatives would soon be compelled to shew by their unwise acts, that the policy of the Liberals had been good. In either case, Mr. Gladstone felt that by taking the step which he was taking, he was facilitating the return of the Liberals to power. The Editor believes that Mr. Gladstone's action has been dictated by some such consideration. Mr. Gladstone was convinced that it was not wise to enter upon a war with Russia under the circumstances in which England was placed. He was therefore anxious to come to a settlement with

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 29th, 1885

Russia and resigned only after he had succeeded in removing all obstructions to his proposals for peace. All this as well as the fact that he would not continue in office, although he was asked to do so by the Queen and the *Times* newspaper, shows that he has resigned for some purpose. He is aware that the Conservatives will be obliged to follow the policy laid down by him, the only policy which can deliver England from its present perilous situation. If therefore his resignation has anything to do with any ulterior object, the Liberals will not probably co-operate with the Conservatives. But considering the present political situation, all party differences in England should now cease. If the Conservatives while in opposition had co-operated with the Liberals, England would have been spared all her present difficulties. But they then obstructed Mr. Gladstone in all his efforts to extricate England from her many entanglements. How will the Liberals now co-operate with them? It is again impossible for the two parties to act in concert, their views being so widely different. With the spread of education and the increase of power among the masses in England, the Conservatives again are gradually becoming weaker and weaker. Lord Salisbury's efforts therefore to obtain the co-operation of the Liberals, are not likely to be successful.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 29th, 1885.

15. The same paper says that when Lord Randolph Churchill, who has become the Secretary of State for India was in this country, he used to mix with all classes of its people. The earnestness he showed in making enquiries about the condition of natives greatly pleased them, and his sympathy for them made him exceedingly popular. Until the present political constitution of England is changed, or in other words, until the people of India obtain as large a share in the work of administration as is enjoyed by Englishmen, neither Liberals nor Conservatives will find it possible to act with impartiality towards India. But Lord Lytton's administration has made natives look upon the Conservatives with fear and has produced in their minds an attachment for the Liberals. This it is which has led many to regard Lord Randolph Churchill who is a Conservative with suspicion. But his public utterances in England regarding India, are such that no one can question his sincerity. If what he is reported to have said be true, he will not probably hastily believe in the words of the local officials, and do any act of injustice to the people of this country, or like Sir Rivers Thompson condemn the prayers of educated natives for the grant of some small favours by Government as proof of their exaggerated pretensions. Lord Randolph Churchill's remarks regarding the necessity of improving the condition of the Indian people are so wise, that they will lead natives to feel respect for him. He believes that there will be no improvement in India until the English check the advance of Russia, and that until that is done, the people of India will not become loyal to British rule. This is indeed true, but he ought to have put it in another form; namely that, unless the Russian advance was checked, England would not be able with all her efforts to benefit India, and that until England placed her reliance upon India, she would not be able to retard Russian advance. Lord Churchill it appears, will not like his predecessors do his work as Secretary of State for India in an apathetic manner.

URDU GUIDE,
July 1st, 1885.

16. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 1st July, says that it is impossible for the Afghans who are of so quarrelsome a disposition that civil wars frequently rage among them to remain neutral. Even if they remain neutral, Russia will try to extend her dominion by annexing portions of their country. If Russia does so, England will not sit silent. Under these circumstances, it will be impossible for Afghanistan to remain neutral.

The neutrality of Afghanistan.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

17. In an article reproduced in the *Arya Darpan*, of the 16th June,

ARYA DARPAN,
June 16th, 1885.

The breed of cattle.

the writer notices with pleasure that the attention of Government has been directed to the improvement of agriculture in this country, and that it is doing much in that direction. The writer takes this opportunity to draw its attention to the deterioration of the breed of cattle. Without improvement in the breed of cattle no system of agriculture can be successful. The high prices ruling in the country and the avarice of zemindars have helped the conversion of all pasture lands into agricultural lands. The cattle are getting deteriorated for want of food. The writer thinks that a law should be passed for the conservation of pasture lands. The bulls which were so numerous in the country have all been somehow brought to the pounds and sold up at a cheap rate since the introduction of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868. The writer thinks that some bulls should be kept at public cost at every village. No one will venture to do anything in these matters without the help of Government, and Government should try to improve the breed of cattle by the importation of bulls from foreign lands.

18. The same paper is glad to find from the recent debate on the Russian question in the House of Lords that

The defence of India.

the Peers of England have girt up their loins for the defence of India. From this time Russia will not be able to do just as she pleases.

ARYA DARPAN.

19. In noticing the large number of failures in the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, the

The Entrance examination.

Murshidabad Patrika of the 16th June remarks that the number of failures will become larger and larger every year, because Government wants to discourage high education which enables natives to compete for appointments under the State and thus to deprive Europeans of their loaves and fishes. It is this policy which dictated the proposal for the abolition of some colleges, and has ruined the Berhampore College.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
June 16th 1885.

20. The *Sudhápán* (a new paper), of the 20th June, complains of the

Mismanagement of the Tramway Company.

mismanagement of the Tramway Company. A man has to wait for a long time before he gets a car, and the drivers and horses are of the most wretched description.

SUDHAPAN,
June 20th, 1885.

21. In noticing the rumoured determination of the Director of Public

Retrenchment in the Education Department.

Instruction to reduce the grants of grant-in-aid-schools in the mofussil in pursuance of an order of retrenchment from the Government of India, the same paper remarks that these mofussil schools will be ruined by this measure.

SUDHAPAN.

22. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the recent in-

Drunkenness at Nandal in Burdwan.

crease of drunkenness at Nandal in Burdwan, owing to the establishment for the benefit of the public revenue of an outstill in the neighbouring village of Vasudevapore. Government should try to check this increase of drunkenness.

SUDHAPAN.

23. The *Sulabh Samáchar*, of the 20th June, says that from what

The change of Ministry.

is known of the ideas and opinions of the Conservatives it seems to be sure that their accession to power will be followed by bloodshed. The Russian difficulty has not yet been completely settled. The details are yet under consideration, and these may yet rekindle the flames of war. The Egyptian difficulty was very nearly solved, and the arrangements for the withdrawal of armies from Egypt were being made. The Conservatives were in favour of the Egyptian war. They may again revive it and embroil their country with France. Lord Salisbury is the head of the Conservative party. He is opposed to the policy of governing India for the Indians. The Conservatives will govern it with the bayonet, and give the monopoly of high

SULABH SAMACHAR,
June 20th, 1885.

appointments to Englishmen. Lord Salisbury is a friend of Lord Lytton. He has done his best to shut the natives out from the Civil Service examination. He will send a Governor-General of his own choice, and Lord Randolph Churchill will ruin India in his new capacity of the Secretary of State for India.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
June 20th, 1885.

24. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the delay in delivering letters from the Culna Post Office, though the postal authorities after much enquiry have appointed an additional peon. The public wants to know the reason.

The Culna Post Office.

CHARU VARTA,
June 22nd, 1885.

25. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 22nd June, says that the number of successful candidates in the Entrance examination this year, is exceedingly small. The time fixed for the examination is very inconvenient. The questions were not properly chosen. The candidates had this year a longer time to prepare, and had the time of the examination and the questions been favourable, the result would have been more satisfactory.

The Entrance examination.

CHARU VARTA.

26. The same paper says that it is in an inauspicious moment that the Queen has selected Lord Salisbury to be the Prime Minister. He never did any good to India, and the natives have nothing to hope from him. He reduced the standard of age in the Civil Service examination and established the Cooper's Hill College. It would have been well for England, if before resigning Mr. Gladstone could have settled the Russian difficulty. The Russian Government has a strong hatred for Lord Salisbury. The Liberal Ministry has not done well in resigning before the general election.

The change of Ministry.

CHARU VARTA.

27. The same paper hears that a zemindar in the Manbhoom district has been killed by his tenants. The worthless police has not been yet able to trace the offenders.

The killing of a zemindar by his tenants.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June 23rd, 1885.

28. The *Burdwan Sanjiváni*, of the 23rd June, says that the Government admitted that there was great distress in Burdwan, and the Magistrate of the district made the news of the distress known to the public. But the question is, has the distress been removed? The writer hears that the number of those who resorted to the annachhatras is being reduced. In his opinion the famine has really assumed gigantic proportions in Burdwan, and the sufferings of the people are gaining in intensity. The scarcity will not be over until the new harvest is gathered in. Under such circumstances, it is not wise to reduce the number of those who were getting relief. People are getting thin for want of nourishment. How can it be said that the distress has been removed? The Magistrate has materially assisted the Government. If he now come to Government for help, it cannot refuse him, but the writer cannot say why he does not go up to it for a grant.

The famine in Burdwan.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

29. The same paper says, that a notification sanctioning the grant of tuccavi advances appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th June. But it is not stated from what date the notification is to take effect. The dilatoriness which characterizes every action of Government, will in this case be ruinous to cultivators who have sold their cattle and the implements of husbandry to procure food during the scarcity. Many have eaten up even the seed-grains. If the Lieutenant-Governor orders the advances being given in the month of Ashar, he will do a great service to the country.

The Tuccavi advances.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

30. The same paper says, that the Government Engineer has inspected the Burdwan water-works. He has pronounced them to be all right. The few cracks that are to be found here and there, have been pronounced to be insignificant.

The Burdwan water-works.

The chimney has a crack. The Engineer attributes it to the vicinity of the ghat on the Banka. The writer says, that in that case the crack would have been from east to west; because the river is on the south of the chimney. But the crack is from north to south. The contractors are bound by the terms of their contract to hand over the water-works to the Chairman in proper order within six months. The writer says that this condition is not being fulfilled.

SAHACHAR,
June 24th, 1885.

31. The *Sahachar*, of the 24th June, apprehends that the policy lately followed in the administration of India will be changed under the Conservative Ministry. The policy of the Tories has changed. Tories like Lord Derby who wrote the Queen's Proclamation are now rare. There is a great difference between the Tories of former days and the Tories whose minds have been formed by Lord Beaconsfield. For this reason the accession of the Tories to power alarms Indians. The influence of men like Lords Salisbury and Churchill is now supreme in the Tory party. The influence of Tories with liberal views like Sir Strafford Northcote has diminished. If the Tories remain in power for some time, the sufferings of India will be great. Lord Churchill will sorely harass Indians in the capacity of Secretary of State. It can be easily conceived how happy India will be under the administration of a man who has said after few days' travel in India, that there is no distress in it, and who has been alarmed at the political union of Indians and at the increasing influence of native newspapers.

32. The same paper says that promotion comes very slowly to the officers in the lowest grade of the Educational service. It takes them at present a long time to rise to the next higher grade. Referring to Government's intention to remedy this by promoting some officers in the lowest grade to the next higher grade, the writer recommends that in promoting men to the higher grade, Government should pay heed to long and able service rather than to University degrees and recommendation.

SAHACHAR.

33. The same paper says that some Indians may be sorry to learn that while the natives of Ceylon have been admitted into the volunteer corps, natives of India will not be enrolled as volunteers. But there is no new cause for sorrow. In Ceylon distinctions between Englishmen and natives have been long since abolished.

SAHACHAR.

34. The same paper says that an oppressive officer like Mr. Baker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serampore, should be dismissed. But Sir Rivers Thompson has not ventured to do so. He has simply censured Mr. Baker and transferred him and warned him that he will not be forgiven in the event of his being found guilty of any misdemeanour again.

SAHACHAR.

35. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 24th June, says that natives are gradually becoming physically weaker and weaker as under the English rule, giants like Asananda Dhenki are rarely heard of now-a-days. Bengalis are losing their liberty in many respects. They are losing their health and they have no means of improving it. Famines have become frequent. This shows how the country is becoming prosperous.

HINDU RANJIKA,
June 24th, 1885.

36. Many are of opinion, says the same paper, that India is a burden to England. But the writer says the way in which India is governed shews that England gets a large profit from it. Indian administration and Indian commerce are both regulated to further the interest of England.

HINDU RANJIKA.

HINDU RANJIK,
June 24th, 1885.

37. The same paper is afraid of the probable consequences of the change of Ministry, because those that want to govern India with the sword are again in power. India is labouring under various difficulties. There are the scarcity of food and of water, the distinction of color, the failure of justice, exaction of revenue, increase of taxation and frequency of assaults and over and above these there comes the change for the worse of the Ministry.

BHARAT MITRA,
June 25th, 1885.

38. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 25th June, says that the Vedas should be taught in the proposed Sanskrit University. Because Hindu students do not learn their own Shastras but read the Bible, and because their bad religious practices only are pointed out to them, they become Christians.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
June 25th, 1885.

39. The *Rungpore Dik Prakāsh*, of the 25th June, says that the natives are not incapable of bearing arms, but they are not used to it. If the Government keeps them disarmed it will be placed in great difficulty in the case of a foreign invasion. Defence of India is impossible without the co-operation of the natives of India. The natives are always loyal. If the rulers are just, they have nothing to fear from them. If the Government trains the natives in the art of war and encourages them in the profession of arms, both the Government and the people will be benefited by such a measure. The proposal to raise a native army and take natives as officers should be given effect to as soon as possible.

BHARAT MIHIR,
June 25th, 1885.

40. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 25th June, refers to the recent meeting of the ryots held at Jhinkargacha in the Jessore district under the name of the "Jhinkargacha Political Barwari." The chief object of the meeting was to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Act. The meeting was a complete success. All the resolutions were carried with acclamation. But many, it is said, did not understand the proceedings and cheered the speakers only because others were cheering them.

BHARAT MIHIR.

41. The same paper says that the Conservatives have entered upon office with Lord Salisbury at their head. It is to be hoped that the difficulty with Russia will be settled amicably. Now that the Conservatives have gained their object, they will not probably attach much importance to their professions which were made by them, while in opposition, with the view of bringing about the fall of the Liberal Ministry. If, on the contrary, they seek to abide by their professions, there will be war. Lord Randolph Churchill has become the Secretary of State for India. It will be fortunate if Lord Dufferin does not express his unwillingness to serve under that Tory Lord.

PRATIKAR,
June 26th, 1885.

42. The *Pratikār*, of the 26th June, is glad to notice that the Maharaja of Durbhunga has remitted one-fourth of the rents of his tenants in those parts of his estates in which there is distress. The zemindars should have an eye upon the improvement of the condition of the tenants in good years, and the writer hopes that all zemindars will, after the present difficulty is tided over, try to improve the condition of their tenants.

PRATIKAR.

43. The same paper says that an impression is gaining ground in this country, that Government desires its subordinates to conceal the real state of things and to make favourable reports. The Lieutenant-Governor in his resolution on the telegram from Khargram, has stated that a house to house enquiry was instituted. But the writer suspects that this enquiry was not properly conducted, for the correspondent of the *Bangabasi*

was not summoned to attend. Even though there were no cases of death from starvation, he should still have been asked what had been his authority for making such a report to the Lieutenant-Governor. Rumour has it that Mr. Pratt of Moorshedabad will himself submit a report on the famine in Moorshedabad of which he has special evidence. Moorshedabad must be fortunate if this is true.

PRATIKAR,
June 26th, 1885.

44. The same paper says that the natives should try to supply their own wants. They cannot expect that a foreign Government will do anything for them. Their interests run counter to those of Government. The people of India, at least those of Bengal, should consider themselves as the members of one family and try to improve their condition. But the rich men in this country extort money from the poor, and spend large sums for the purchase of titles. The country will be immensely benefited if they can spend a fourth of this sum for its good.

The present state of Bengal.

45. A correspondent of the same paper says that the scarcity of food and water has become very great in this country. The mango crop even has been very scanty. The Dears lands from the Ganges to Jadupur have no bhadui crop upon them.

PRATIKAR.

46. The same paper apprehends that during the ascendancy of the warlike and crooked-minded Conservatives, there is every probability of a war breaking out between England and Russia. A Bengali of course cannot pronounce whether the Russians or the English are in the right, but what appears certain is that ruin will come upon India in the case of such a war. The writer is therefore very much afraid that some evils are sure to befall India under the new Ministry.

The change of Ministry.

PRATIKAR.

47. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 26th June, says that India is not in favour of the Conservative Ministry. Lord Randolph Churchill has no experience about political matters. It will be a very fortunate circumstance for India if he desists from trying his apprentice hand on Indian politics. He should not have been appointed Secretary of State for India.

URDU GUIDE,
June 26th, 1885.

48. The *Pataká*, of the 26th June, referring to Governments' order for furnishing native soldiers with Martini-Henri rifles like English soldiers, says that it is a happy thing that Government is gradually coming to trust natives.

Governments' confidence in natives.

PATAKA.
June 26th, 1885.

49. The same paper referring to the provision in the Copyright Bill to the effect that telegrams brought from distant places by any newspaper will remain its property for 24-hours, says that while it will not add to the income of the newspapers which bring cheap telegrams it will prevent poor readers of such newspapers from knowing early the foreign telegrams.

Copyright of newspapers in telegrams.

PATAKA.

50. The same paper is glad that a Madrasi youth has been at once appointed a Jamadar in the army. If natives had been at once appointed to some high office in the army as Englishmen are at once appointed Ensigns in England, many respectable Indians would have gladly entered the military service.

Respectable natives in the army.

PATAKA

51. The same paper does not believe the statement of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, that natives will not be enrolled as volunteers. It is not possible that the Government of Lord Dufferin should commit such a mistake. Government's assurance of confidence in the loyalty of natives is meaningless if it refuses to confer upon them rights justly due to them.

Government and enrolment of natives as volunteers.

PATAKA.

PATAKA,
June 26th, 1885.

52. The same paper says that differences of opinion have arisen between the Maharani of Tikari and the Collector, regarding the retention of the services of the old servants of the estate. The Collector requested the Maharani to keep the old servants, in whose honesty she no longer places any faith. Upon her persistence in refusing to act according to the Collector's recommendation, he said that the estate would be placed under the Court of Wards. Some decision should soon be arrived at in this matter.

PATAKA.

53. The same paper says that so many candidates have failed to pass the Entrance examination of this year, that a supplementary examination should soon be held.

PRAJA BANDHU,
June 26th, 1885.

54. The *Prajābandhu*, of the 20th June, says that India is sure to be independent again, and the English will make it independent. But the question is, how are the natives who are divided into so many different races to preserve their independence. The writer thinks that different Provinces will become different independent States under a Federal board in the same way as the United States in America.

PRAJABANDHU.

55. In noticing the proceedings of a case at Serampore in which one Kshetra Muchi was accused by the farmer of the Shyamnagar ferry of carrying passengers without license and was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Ritchie, the same paper remarks that there has been a failure of justice in this case, for Kshetra never carried passengers, and attributes this failure to the increased revenue paid by the farmer to Government which now obtains Rs. 695 instead of Rs. 275 as former for the Shyamnagar ferry.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
June 27th, 1885.

56. The transfer of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Government has in the opinion of the *Sulabh Samāchār*, of the 27th June, resulted in the inconvenience both of the employés and of the passengers. The report on the accident at Arranghatta went to show that no employés have been dismissed, but in fact the services of clerks on small pay are constantly being dispensed with. The old railway employés are working in a state of suspense. Reduction of pay has become frequent. The authorities seem to think that 10 or 15 rupees would be quite enough for a native. Oppression by the police has increased. People sending their families by the rail are often subjected to great indignity. The authorities never look to the comfort of the third class passengers, who, of course, contribute very largely to their income. The writer advises a reduction of the number of intermediate class carriages and increase of that of the third class ones. The writer considers the removal of Mr. Prestage to be a mistake. He kept a strict control over his subordinates. The writer asks Government to look to the comfort and convenience of the employés and passengers alike.

UCHIT VAKTA,
June 27th, 1885.

57. The *Uchit Vaktā*, of the 27th June, says that there is no hope of India's obtaining any benefit from the Conservative party, one of the Chief Members of which is Lord Lytton.

SANJIVANI,
June 27th, 1885.

58. The *Sanjivani*, of the 27th June, says that though the sensational writings of a newspaper correspondent have been fortunately discredited, still it should be remembered that the condition of Khargram is deplorable. Though 31 persons did not actually die at that time, still the testimony of Ramkumar Baboo went to show that many were bed-ridden, and were sure to die in

fifteen days unless promptly relieved. The Editor sent one of his correspondents to open an annachhatra at Khargram. Baboo Punyada Prasad Sirkar, the correspondent so appointed, thinks that though the distress is great, still the relief measures adopted by Government and others will be quite enough to remove it effectually.

59. The same paper attributes most of the deaths that have taken place in Beerbhoom, Burdwan and other places from September to March, to other causes than starvation.

Some may have died for want of food. But that does not justify any one in attributing every death to the prevalence of distress.

60. The same paper publishes a telegram from Sinthia to the effect that the wife of Majhar Sheikh of Kutnee, thana Bowra, Moorshedabad, has committed

suicide because she could not give anything to her child to eat. She had had no food on the previous day.

61. In noticing that the Civil Surgeon of Sylhet expressed his sorrow, that Kumudeswara had been compelled to reside in an unhealthy room, the same paper remarks

that even such an expression of sorrow is to a certain extent good.

62. The same paper notices the meeting of raiyats at Jhinkergachha. It does not understand for what purpose was the meeting convened. The ostensible object

was to oppose the introduction of the Tenancy Act. The provisions of that measure are in favour of the raiyats, then why should the raiyats oppose its introduction? Emphasis is laid on the provisions of the Act in the matter of the keeping of the accounts. But the writer is under the impression that many raiyats have been ruined because the accounts are not clearly kept. He does not understand how the movers can call themselves friends of the raiyats. Bad men are circulating all sorts of rumours such as "Durbhunga," "Rs. 10,000," and so on. Is there any truth in these rumours?

63. The same paper says that it has been struck dumb at the unprecedented result of the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. The candidates had sufficient time to prepare for the examination, and the questions were comparatively easy. There are two new things in the examination of this year, viz. the examination was held in the morning and the same Examiner was required to go through the two sets of answer papers on a subject of all candidates coming from within certain geographical limits. This has, of course, placed the candidates more completely at the mercy of whimsical examiners. But these two reasons are not sufficient to explain such a large number of failures. The writer asks the Syndicate to hold a supplementary examination after a notice of two or three months.

64. The same paper says that famine is gradually assuming gigantic proportions. The severity has increased greatly during the last two months. The condition of several villages in Satgachhia thana is extremely wretched. The people of Hamanpur, Tikipur, Mahishdanga, Sotla and other villages, are in a state of utmost destitution. The inhabitants of Hamanpur are in a pitiable condition. The scene at Mandalgram in Salgachhe thana is heart-rending. Three or four Mahomedan families are starving. The majority of the residents of Bara-Belun are in a pitiable condition. The labourers do not get work and so their families starve. All that they want is to have one meal with the proceeds of their labour. They were getting one meal from the relief works. But these works have been put a stop to, and they are starving.

SANJIVANI,
June 27th, 1885.

SANJIVANI.

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SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

The Bagdis live by fishing, but there is no water anywhere, and they are in a state of destitution. The *Sanjivani* is providing 84 men with food of which 23 or 24 obtain their food in exchange for their labour. The people of Rajgachhi and Mamudpur also get rice. They used to get rice at the Mantresvar thana, but they have been told to cook at the annachhatra. The authorities ought to have considered that cooking at so great a distance every day is extremely disadvantageous.

BHARAT BASI,
June 27th, 1885.

65. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 27th June, is sorry to notice that famines have become very frequent in India.

Famine or poverty.

But these are not really famines. There are, at this time, about four crores of agricultural labourers in India, who have no lands, and who therefore, do not get work, and therefore starve in bad years, for in such years they not only have no work, but cannot even get charity. These men can be saved only by means of Government relief in such years. This is exactly the state of things in Burdwan, Beerbhoom and Bankura. There is no want of food; rice is selling at 11 to 16 seers per rupee. But these wretched labourers have not the means of purchasing it. What is Government doing to improve the condition of these men? It often asks its officers to report on the state of the people. A civilized Government should try to improve the condition of its subjects. The Government in this country is not even prepared to help them in bad years. It says that when these men are half starved in good years, there is no necessity of giving them full rations in bad years. Poverty seems to be the chief cause of famine.

BHARAT BASI.

66. The same paper says that from a comparison of the list of successful candidates in the Entrance examination for the last 28 years, it appears that

The Entrance examination.

a good year is always followed by a bad year. This time the students had 18 months to prepare themselves for the test, but the Examiners tried to trip them up. The questions in mathematics, and in literature were hard, and the Examiners seem to have been inspired with a desire to show off their learning. The moderators last year did nothing. They should have revised the question papers before sending them to the press. The results were sent to them before publication. They could have re-examined the papers or could have given three or four marks as grace, if any student failed to gain the necessary marks in one subject.

BHARAT BASI.

67. The same paper says that Calcutta has many municipal wants. If instead of supplying these wants attempt is made to meet the wants of other places, Calcutta will suffer while the Suburbs will gain nothing. The constant flushing

The amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities.

of drains has become absolutely necessary, otherwise the intolerable bad smell issuing from them is sure to bring about a plague. What attempt is being made to prevent this bad smell? Why do not the rate-payers get the full quantity of water even after paying the rates? There are lanes which have neither waterpipes nor gasposts. The bustees are in a fearfully insanitary condition. It is of course very well to seek to supply other people's wants, but how can a person who cannot supply his own wants meet those of others? The Commissioners of Calcutta have placed themselves in a dilemma by showing generosity in this instance.

BHARAT BASI.

68. The same paper is glad to notice the order of the Government of Madras to use post cards in all official correspondence. This will result in a great saving. Other Governments should follow the example of Madras.

The use of post cards by Government.

BHARAT BASI,
June 27th, 1885.

69. The same paper complains of the haughtiness of the employés of the Calcutta Tramway Company. The writer asks the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta to have an eye on them, but they have not time to look to these things.

Complaints against the Tramway Company.

70. Sir Ashley Eden, says the same paper, once saved the Tekari Raj from ruin. The writer hears that the dewan and the naib dewan of Tekari have been dismissed. The Collector wants to bring the estate under the Court of Wards. But the Maharani is opposed to the proposal. The writer hopes that Sir Rivers Thompson will settle the quarrel.

The Tekari Raj.

BHARAT BASI.

71. In the opinion of the same paper it is no matter for congratulation to the Calcutta Police, that prostitutes are allowed to live in quarters of the town inhabited by respectable people. Both the Government and the public are to blame for their indifference in this matter. The prostitutes should be sent to a special quarter selected for them.

Prostitutes in Calcutta.

BHARAT BASI.

72. The same paper is sorry to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has not sanctioned the proposal that Baboo Gopal Lal Mitra, the Vice-Chairman, should officiate for the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality for three months. He has appointed Mr. Bourdillon to be the Chairman. Mr. Bourdillon is new to the work, and will take three months to learn the work. The Commissioners did not do anything wrong by recommending the appointment of Baboo Gopal Lal. The Lieutenant-Governor has not done well by setting aside their recommendation.

The Officiating Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality.

BHARAT BASI.

73. In Bengal, says the same paper, the Lieutenant-Governor gives indulgence to the police officers; they are not even rebuked for grave offences. Sir Rivers Thompson has admitted that Mr. Baker, the Assistant Superintendent of Police is a worthless man, but has punished him only with transfer. He has done so only because Mr. Baker is the son of an influential person.

Sir Rivers Thompson and Mr. Baker.

BHARAT BASI.

74. The *Bangabási*, of the 27th June, disapproves of the action of Mr. Coxhead, the Magistrate of Burdwan, in sending away a little child who was eating rice at an annachhattra at Sahebgunj which Mr. Coxhead was inspecting, because the name of the child was not entered in the relief register. The mother refrained from eating, that her child might not starve. But Mr. Coxhead was inexorable, and sent both the mother and the child away. The writer says that such Europeans should not supervise the annachhattras and he doubts whether Mr. Coxhead is really worthy of becoming such a high functionary as the Magistrate of a district.

Mr. Coxhead and the famine.

BANGABASI,
June 27th, 1885.

75. The same paper says that the High Court is the highest Court of Judicature in the land. A case in the High Court takes a long time before it is heard, and it takes a long time before the judgment is delivered. In some instances judgments have been delivered a year after the hearing when the impression in the mind of the judge on hearing the speeches of Counsel has all been effaced. In one case the Chief Justice heard a case a second time before delivering judgment. The special appeals in the High Court are generally of small value, but the parties are likely to be ruined if they have to pay for two hearings.

Dilatoriness of the High Court in delivering judgment.

BANGABASI.

76. The same paper says that there must have been some irregularity either in examining the papers, or in adding up the marks in the Entrance examination, or

The Entrance examination.

BANGABASI.

the examination must have been very severe, otherwise why should the number of failures be so large? Under such circumstances, the Syndicate should make an enquiry and remedy the evil. There is no harm in holding a supplementary examination.

BANGABASI,
June 27th, 1885.

77. The same paper says that young Lord Churchill is a disciple of Lord Salisbury. Lord Churchill declared the other day that, "It was certain, however, that if the Tories were placed in power, Russia would advance no further." The writer is anxious to see how they fulfil their promise. Lord Salisbury is fearless, bold, and spirited, still he hesitated this time to assume the reins of Government, otherwise why should he extort a promise from the Liberals that they would support his Government?

BANGABASI.

78. The same paper says that Sir Ashley Eden saved the Tekari Rai in one instance. There are again internal dissensions in the estate. The Rani has dismissed many officers. The writer is anxious to see what Sir Rivers Thompson does in this matter.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
June 27th, 1885.

79. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 27th June, says that Government has not appointed any one to look after obscene publications. The Librarian of Government publishes his remarks in the *Calcutta Gazette* on every book that is published. Even he has not read the *Kámaratna*. Why has he not made any remarks on that obscene work? Will not Government enquire why he has not done so? Want of a man specially appointed to look after obscene publications has made the penal regulations about them a dead letter. The writer thinks that the Librarian should be entrusted with the duty.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
June 27th, 1885.

80. The *Grāmvartā Prakāshikā*, of the 27th June, says that the history of Lord Salisbury's administration is yet fresh in the memory of men. He reduced the standard of age in the Civil Service examination; gagged the vernacular press; passed the Arms Act; imposed the license-tax; and burned the cities and villages in Afghanistan in the quest of a scientific frontier to keep the Russians off. During the present Russian difficulties he has used such strong language against Russia, that every one is afraid that a war with that power is likely to be declared during his administration.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

81. A cultivator writing to the same paper advises the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to consult with the native cultivators in all matters relating to Indian Agriculture. The English system is not likely to be successful here, and British crops are not likely to be grown with advantage. Different lands are adapted for different species of crops. So the English system will not do. The writer says that the native system of agriculture is to be carefully examined, improved to the extent it is susceptible of improvement, and then scientific processes are to be introduced. If this is done, the result is likely to be successful beyond expectation.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

82. The number of deaths from starvation in the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad, says the same paper, is being regularly published for the information of Government. It should no longer remain indifferent. There is yet time to save life.

SADHARANI,
June 28th, 1885.

83. The *Sādhārānī*, of the 28th June, is somewhat glad that Lord Dufferin has proved that friendliness towards native papers by words which Lord Ripon

The Viceroy and native papers.

proved by deeds. Such sweet words as the Private Secretary of the Viceroy has written in reply to the letter of the Native Press Association of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, native papers have not heard for a long time. Few Englishmen admit that the native papers are the chief helpers of Government in the work of the administration of India. But the writer would like to know what arrangements Lord Dufferin has made for learning about the grievances complained of in native papers. There is no other means of ascertaining the real grievances of the country except from vernacular newspapers, for there are many villages in all the Provinces none of whose inhabitants possess a knowledge of English. The grievances of these places are published in newspapers. The translation of Bengali newspapers made by the Translation Department under Government, is a peculiar production. Perhaps Lord Dufferin has not seen the abstract translation of native papers by that Department. Had he done so, he would have surely done away with the system of such incomplete translation.

SADHARANI,
June 28th, 1885.

84. The same paper says that the Liberal and Conservative parties are all the same to India. It is by no means true that India will enjoy all happiness if Liberals are in power, and that it will be ruined if the Conservatives are in power. Did the Liberal Ministry remove all the grievances of Indians during the several years during which it was in power? Did it even try to do so? The Liberal Ministry has not raised the standard of age for the Civil Service; nor did the Liberal Ministry hold out hopes for the repeal of the Arms Act even for a day; nor did it fail to saddle India with the expenses of the Egyptian War. Did not the Liberals abolish the cotton duties in the interests of India? It is true that Lord Salisbury has injured India in many ways. But it would be unreasonable to conclude from this that India will always be injured by Conservative Ministries. The Conservative party has rendered great services to India. Lord Cornwallis, who was a bigoted Tory, first gave India a constitution. The Queen's Proclamation was issued by the Conservative party. The main principles upon which the British administration of India is based were laid down by the Tories. Since the recent coming of the Conservatives into power, some Indian papers have begun to abuse Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill. Native papers may abuse Lord Salisbury who has injured India. But why is Lord Randolph Churchill being abused, when it is not certain whether he will benefit or injure India in the capacity of Secretary of State? Lord Churchill is not a narrow-hearted person like some bigoted Conservatives.

85. The same paper says that it is for the *Bangabási* to prove whether 31 persons have died of starvation at Khargram. Distress in Khargram and the correspondent of the *Bangabási*. The writer has not yet been able to ascertain whether that statement of the correspondent of the *Bangabási* is true or not; but the writer sees no reason to completely disbelieve the statement of the correspondent, to the effect that many persons in Khargram would die if Government did not afford relief. It appears from the letter of Pundit Ramkumar Vidyaratna that relief was absolutely necessary in Khargram. He saw some starving, and many suffering great distress.

SADHARANI.

86. The same paper says that it has often complained of the injustice done in connection with the selection of Bengali text-books. The Committee for the selection of Bengali text-books has not yet been able to remedy this evil. Government resolutions upon the subject have produced no results. In the mofussil the Deputy Inspectors of Schools generally fix the Bengali text-books. The writer believes that these Deputy Inspectors have no great knowledge of the Bengali language, and that

SADHARANI.

their judgment and sense of justice are confined within very narrow limits. Baboo Koilash Chunder Bhounik, the Dewangunj correspondent of a Bengali newspaper, has accused the Deputy Inspector of Mymensing of having shown undue partiality in the selection of text-books. The writer hopes that the Education Department will make careful enquiries into the matter. The writer objects to the introduction in Dacca of the *Aithihashik Sandarbha* as a text-book. It is not easy to understand why such an inferior book has been selected as a text-book when there are many excellent historical works.

SADHARANI,
June 28th, 1885.

87. The same paper cannot understand upon what principle of justice dāk fees are collected, and upon what principle of justice these fees are collected through the

Dāk fees.

zemindars. The zemindars collect these fees directly or indirectly from the ryots. The zemindars of Pubna and Rajshahye collect these fees from the ryots under the name of the dāk tax, and they are making ryots agree to the payment of that tax in the kabuliyats. The fees thus collected are spent by Government for the improvement of the zemindari post offices. When the expenses of the Postal Department are defrayed out of the sale of postage stamps, why should a separate postal tax be collected?

SADHARANI.

88. The same paper says that the system of Revenue Agents Examination is so bad that the majority of the candidates become unsuccessful. The reason of this is that the questions are unintelligible owing to mistranslation of them into Bengali. Those who translate the questions from English into Bengali have to do the work in such a short time that they have no time to see whether the translation is correct. This state of things may be removed if the questions in that examination are, as in the Muktearship examination, set by the Board of Revenue both in English and Bengali.

Translation of questions set in the Revenue Agents Examination.

SADHARANI.

89. The same paper says that Lord Kimberley did not lay before Parliament Lord Ripon's despatch regarding the standard of age for the Civil Service, though he was repeatedly requested to do so. Lord Kimberley also expressed a strong opinion for the maintenance of the present standard of age. If such a man is to be called a Liberal, what man then is to be called a Conservative?

Lord Kimberley and the standard of age for the Civil Service.

SADHARANI.

90. The same paper says that in the Copyright Bill, Government has adopted the principle of Australian law regarding the publication of telegrams by newspapers. Why does not Government imitate Australia in the matter of the introduction of Self-Government in the same manner as it has done her in the matter of copyright?

Introduction of Self-Government.

SADHARANI.

91. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the prevalence of thefts and dacoities in Khurdah and adjoining villages.

Thefts and dacoities in Khurdah and adjacent villages.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 28th, 1885.

92. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 28th June, is very glad to see that Sir Rivers Thompson has administered a sharp rebuke to Mr. Baker, the Assistant Superintendent of Police. If wild Englishmen are warned in this way, their wildness may diminish.

Sir Rivers Thompson and Mr. Baker.

DACCA PRAKASH.

93. The same paper is glad to notice that Government intends to promote some of the officers in the 7th grade of the Educational Service to the 6th grade; but the writer does not understand how this can be done without money.

The officers of the Educational Department.

DACCA PRAKASH.

94. The same paper hears that the new Copyright Bill contains a provision to put a stop to the practice of publishing foreign telegrams purchased by one newspaper within 24 hours by another paper. The writer

The New Copyright Bill.

thinks that this will be a serious drawback to vernacular papers, none of which are in a position to purchase foreign telegrams. There are news about war, famine or accident, which should be promptly and widely circulated for the good of the people, for wide circulation may often prevent future danger. At the first glance this provision may appear to be not of much importance, but the future advancement of the Press depends to a great extent upon it.

95. The same paper says that, if the Conservatives had possessed leaders like Lord Derby, their accession to power would have been hailed with delight; but the disciples

The changes of Ministry.

of Lord Beaconsfield have preponderance in the present Conservative party. Lord Randolph Churchill, who was anxious for the defence of India, was afraid of the influence of the Native Press, and was eager for a successful war with Russia, has become the Secretary of State for India. His rule is not likely to be happy for the people of India.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 28, 1885.

96. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the fields under the jurisdiction of Muradnagar, Chandina, Hagigunge and Daudkandi police stations

Excessive rainfall in Tipperah.

in Tipperah have all been laid under water owing to excessive rainfall. The prospects of crops are very gloomy. The people of this part of the country are strangers to famine; but this time every one from the highest to the lowest is apprehending great scarcity.

DACCA PRAKASH.

97. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 29th June, says that many respectable Indian women would rather die than expose their bodies before a male doctor. It being

Want of female doctors.

so, Government should bring female doctors. Government will not have to pay salaries to these doctors; they will soon have extensive practice.

URDU GUIDE,
June 29th, 1885.

98. A correspondent of the *Prabhāti*, of the 29th June, complains that, though nothing is given to the impounded cattle to eat, yet four pice is

Pounds at Dhukuria.

charged every day for its feed. The farmers pay a small commission to any one who brings an animal to the pound, and they take good care to reimburse themselves from the owners.

PRABHATI,
June 29th, 1885.

99. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson allowed Mr. Sir Rivers Thompson and Mr. Beadon to get off with impunity. The Government of India asked him to transfer

Mr. Beadon.

Mr. Beadon, but Sir Rivers still sheltered him. But Mr. Beadon has been transferred under orders from the Secretary of State.

PRABHATI.

100. Momin Mandal, writing to the *Samaya*, of the 29th June, complains that the postman who has to deliver letters at Gorsai under the jurisdiction of

The Postman at Badalgachhi.

the post office Bogra Badalgachhi never comes to the village, but leaves letters in charge of chowkidars and others whom he finds in markets or hâts. A portion of the *Samaya*, to which paper the writer is a subscriber, once did not reach him at all, because the chowkidar's son made a paper kite of it.

SAMAYA,
June 29th, 1885.

101. Baboo Devendra Nath Mukerji, writing from Chhagharia in Banagram to the same paper, complains of the arbitrary increase of the Chowkidari Tax

A Panchayet's oppressive acts.

made by the panchayet of the place who, being a young, powerful and wealthy man, oppresses the inhabitants at his own sweet will. He should not be allowed by Government to continue as a panchayet.

SAMAYA.

The roads of the place are in a wretched condition. The road allotment is not legitimately expended.

102. The same paper says that it was in an inauspicious moment that the Kidderpore Dock scheme was framed. After an expenditure of lakhs of rupees, Government

SAMAYA.

The Kidderpore Docks.

came to its senses. It appointed a Commission to ascertain whether the Docks if constructed would affect the health of Calcutta. The labours of the Commission have come to a close. Rumour has it that the report of the Commission will be decidedly against the Dock scheme. The writer does not understand what good purpose the Docks will serve and why so much money has been unnecessarily spent upon them. He cannot help asking, who is responsible for all this loss?

SAMAYA,
June 29th, 1885.

103. The same paper cannot refrain from laughing at the idea of incorporating a portion of the Suburbs with the Calcutta Municipality. If what constitutes the suburbs to-day be converted into the town to-morrow, the work of incorporation must continue *ad infinitum*, for the town must always have its suburbs where the poorer classes will live and where the livestock necessary for town life will have to be reared. The Suburban Municipality which was under the direct management of the Lieutenant-Governor is in a ridiculously wretched condition, and he wants to throw a portion of the cost of the improvement of that municipality on the people of Calcutta. But why should Calcutta pay? It has done nothing to bring about this wretched condition of the suburbs. The people of the Suburbs are too poor to bear the cost, and so the cost of improvements should fall on the provincial revenues, and the Lieutenant-Governor will earn true glory if he can spare a portion of that fund for this purpose.

104. The same paper says that imprisonment of women for debt should be abolished. There is at present no necessity for a change in the law about imprisonment for debt, the present law being quite sufficient for the purpose. To save men from unnecessary imprisonment, the writer proposes that the permission of the Judge should be taken before imprisoning a man for debt. If Government has an eye on this subject much good is likely to result.

SAMAYA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 29th, 1885.

105. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 29th June, says that Lord Dufferin has been so busy, ever since he came to this country with important political questions, that he has had very little time to devote to matters connected with the internal administration of India. The public therefore have not been able to know anything about him personally or about the probable policy of his administration. He, however, gave some intimation of his policy in his speech at the Trades dinner. That speech encouraged natives as much as it alarmed Anglo-Indians. Even the Lieutenant-Governor heard that speech with such mingled feelings of anger and alarm, that he forgot the dignity of his official position, and went so far as to ridicule even his Lord Jesus Christ. After this occurred the Russian difficulty. About this time His Excellency had a conversation with Mr. Hume in the course of which he expressed his regret that the Russian difficulty would not probably enable him to give effect to the noble intentions with which he had come out to India. This was said secretly and to Mr. Hume whom Lord Dufferin knew to be a sincere well-wisher of India. The public, however, had so long no means of knowing anything about his policy. But after the letter which has been written by his Private Secretary to the Editors and Proprietors of the Lucknow newspapers there can no longer remain any doubt as to his policy. His Excellency has in that letter shown himself to be a sincere friend of native newspapers and therefore of India, because the liberty of the newspaper press is the only political liberty now enjoyed by the people of India. A ruler who seeks the improvement of vernacular newspapers cannot but be a true friend of this country. The native newspapers are a great help to the

Lord Dufferin and native newspapers.

rulers in conducting the work of administration, and any interference with their liberty will injure Government more than it will injure them. These publications therefore should be encouraged.

106. The same paper says that it has received a large number of letters contradicting the telegram sent to the *Sanjivani* newspaper on the subject of the recent Jhinkargacha meeting. The statements made by the *Sanjivani's* reporter are not true.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 29th, 1885.

107. The same paper asks the Agricultural Department to direct its attention to the necessity of making efforts to improve the agriculture and the breed of cattle and fish in this country. The people live upon the produce of their fields and upon milk, butter and fish. The work may, with advantage, be entrusted to the local self-government bodies to be created at no distant date.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

108. The same paper says that although the Lieutenant-Governor admitted that Mr. Beadon was guilty of injustice and oppression, still he did not punish him. The Government of India ordered the transfer of Mr. Beadon from the Presidency Jail ; but the Bengal Government having protested, the matter was referred to the Secretary of State who has pronounced Mr. Beadon guilty, and consequently he has been transferred to Bhagulpore. Sir Rivers Thompson is the leader of Anglo-Indians. To maintain this position he has often to quarrel with his official superiors. For this reason he had differences with Lord Ripon, and owing to the same cause he expressed his disapprobation of Lord Dufferin's policy even in His Excellency's presence at the Trade's Dinner. For the same cause also he has differed from the Indian Government over Mr. Beadon's case. It is not proof of any small self-confidence and independence on Sir Rivers Thompson's part, that though a subordinate, he has refused to carry out the orders of the Indian Government on the subject of Mr. Beadon's punishment. The exhibition of these qualities by Sir Rivers is likely to produce in the minds of the people a feeling of respect for him. But what does not appear to be clear, is that the Lieutenant-Governor, who possesses such a large amount of self-confidence and independence has not yet resigned his post, although he was repeatedly reprovved by Lord Ripon and has been in the case of Mr. Beadon, simply unable to carry his point. If he is so weak as not to be able to throw up his appointment even when insulted, it would be better if he did not shew his independence. Exhibitions of independence by such men would only make them objects of contempt.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

109. The same paper says that the opponents of native newspapers might have more clearly comprehended the meaning of the letter written by Lord Dufferin's Private Secretary to certain native editors of Lucknow, if it had been stated in that communication, that without the help of native newspapers it would be impossible for foreign rulers to govern this vast Indian Empire, which is inhabited by different races following different creeds and possessing conflicting interests.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

110. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 29th June, says that while the average income of an Englishman is not less than 100 rupees, that of an Indian is not more than 12 rupees. It being so, the sincerity of those who try to prove that India is not heavily burdened with taxes, by pointing out that the sum paid as taxes by Indians is less than that paid by English tax-payers cannot be believed. Sir James Fergusson has said :—" There is another point with regard to which Mr. Slagg has made a great mistake, and that is that India

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 29th, 1885.

cannot pay for her own defence. In one sense, India is a poor country, but in another sense, she is very rich. At the present time her people are not heavily taxed, and it is a great mistake to suppose that they are." It is needless to mention any new facts to show that the ex-Governor of Bombay has proved himself a great liar by the above statement. Indian Governors have always said that the internal improvement of India has not been such as one could wish for, for want of money. Want of money has always been pleaded when an increase in the expenditure on education and other matters has been recommended. Did not Sir James Fergusson himself urge that plea, when increase of expenditure on any matter was proposed? The writer recognizes the soundness of the principle, that India should bear the expenses of her defence, but there is a limit to that payment. India will surely be stronger if it is enclosed with a wall of iron and if Gatling guns are placed at intervals of two yards upon the wall. But it is not in the power of India to meet the expenses of such defences. Sir James Fergusson has also said :—" India has very great undeveloped resources, and to develop these resources railways are necessary. Mr. Slagg has stated that the construction of those railways will impose a burden on the people of the country, but I do not believe that the construction of fresh railways will impose a burden upon the people." The writer does not disbelieve that the construction of fresh railways will develop the resources of the country and add to the income of the English merchants. Only what he denies is, that this will not impose a burden upon the people. Government is continually bearing losses from maintaining guaranteed and State railways. The writer says that Sir James Fergusson has been guilty of uttering a deliberate falsehood, in saying that the construction of railways will not impose a burden upon the people. Even if Government suffers no losses, it should not keep any connection with railways, for if it does, the burden upon the people will never be lightened. A Government, which is reluctant to lighten the burden upon the people, has ultimately to suffer much trouble.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 29th, 1885.

111. The same paper says that railways can prevent famines, only if there is a sufficient store of grains in the country. But the poor inhabitants of India cannot store even such a small quantity of grains as will serve for six months. The introduction of the free-trade principle into India is ruining it. Because Indian ryots have to pay taxes in coin, they have to sell their grains at a loss. Thus the ryots have really to pay twice the amount at which they are assessed. The grains thus sold are imported over the sea into foreign countries. The best means of preventing famines is to increase the productive power of the soil and the wealth of the people, and to reduce taxes. Measures should be adopted for enabling the people to store at least so much grain as will last for one year. The exportation of grains also should be stopped as soon as signs of distress are perceived.

NAVAVIBHAKAR

112. The same paper says that the rules about the advancement of the tuccavi loans are on the whole good, but the writer objects to two of them. The fourth rule requires that petitions for tuccavi loans should be submitted to Government through kanungoes, Sub-Deputy Magistrates or higher officers. Most of those living in places remote from the head-quarters who stand in need of tuccavi loans are ignorant men. They will be not able to place their petition in the hands of the officials except by going to the head-quarters. Many persons will desist from taking tuccavi loans owing to this disadvantage. But there will be no such disadvantage if it is ruled that the petitions will have to be submitted through the newly established

Rules about the tuccavi loans.

Local Boards or Union Committees. The rule that the instalments in payment of the tuccavi loans will have to be paid at the time when the revenue is paid by zemindars is advantageous to Government but most disadvantageous to the ryots. There does not remain a single pice with the ryots after they have paid the zemindars' due which is collected by the latter at this time. Payment of tuccavi loans should not be required at such a time. The revenue again has to be paid at the head-quarters. But it will be most disadvantageous for the ryots to go to the head-quarters for paying instalments of the tuccavi loans. Some nearer place should be fixed for that purpose.

113. The same paper says that the amended Copyright Bill will not prevent the publication of an author's work by another person, inasmuch as it requires that an author will have to go to the High Court for the protection of his copyright in his work. But many persons have not means enough to institute a suit in the High Court, and consequently their right will not be protected. The provision made by Government for the protection of the right of Anglo-Indian newspapers to the effect that no newspapers will be able to publish the telegrams brought by these papers will surely put the Editors of cheap daily papers to inconvenience, but the provision is just.

114. Referring to the resolution adopted by the Association of the native press of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the effect that they will now discuss political matters in a calm spirit, and that they will make no unfounded statement, the same paper says that there is no doubt that every newspaper Editor should proceed in the manner indicated above. No respectable paper willingly breaks the above rule. Strong language is at times necessary for making guilty officials leave their evil ways. There is no harm in strong language against Government if there is no evil intention in the mind. Every newspaper whether English or native falls into error if not furnished with information by Government. The English papers fall into fewer errors because Government regularly furnishes them with information. The writer requests Lord Dufferin to furnish native newspapers with official papers. Native papers will be more grateful to him if he shows friendship for them in deeds rather than in words.

115. The *Dainik*, of the 29th June, says that Government has issued a Notification on the subject of the tuccavi advances. The cultivators of Burdwan applied to Mr. Coxhead for such advances. They made their wants known to him, but Mr. Coxhead got very much annoyed, and sent for the mukhtear who wrote these applications; but the poor fellow did not venture to come, and so he has passed an order that the name of the writer of the application should appear in it. Now no mukhtear ventures to write an application. The object of the Government was good, but that object is going to be defeated through the whimsical conduct of Mr. Coxhead.

116. The *Kushadaha*, (a new paper) of the 29th June, is glad to hear of the appointment of Lord Randolph Churchill to the important position of the Secretary of State for India. Lord Kimberley, though a Liberal in name, acted as a narrow-minded Conservative, and so his resignation is not to be regretted in any way. The opinion of Lord Randolph Churchill as to the loyalty of the natives though not favourable to them, may change in time. The people of India should be thankful to him for his Indian visit. He is likely to do much good to India, and the writer wishes him long life.

117. The *Samvād Purna Chandrodaya*, of the 30th June, says that there has been excessive rainfall in those parts of the country whence rice is largely

NAVAVIBHAKAR.
May 29th, 1885.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

DAINIK,
June 29th, 1885.

KUSHADAH,
June 29th, 1885.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
June 30th, 1885.

The Copyright Bill.

Furnishing of native newspapers
with official papers.

The tuccavi advances in Burdwan.

Lord Randolph Churchill.

Want of rainfall.

exported to other parts, and that there has been no rain in Beerbhoom, in Bankoora and in Burdwan. Government publishes a weather report every week ; but it never attempts to save lives from starvation. People raised a cry of want of adequate rainfall in September, but Government placed its reliance on the reports of the Commissioner, and has brought about this scarcity. The people would not have suffered so greatly had early steps been taken to remove the distress. The ruler of Bengal should not remain indifferent this year as he did last year.

DAINIK,
June 30th, 1885.

118. The *Dainik*, of the 30th June, publishes a letter signed by 17 persons, to the effect that famine has assumed gigantic proportions in Mahisar in thana Khargram. With the exception of 20 to 25 families in each village, the stocks of provision of every one else were exhausted in Falgun last. The labourers and fishermen have lost their occupations. Some are living on one meal some on herbs; some have grown weak and lean. Unless speedily relieved, many lives will be lost.

Famine in Khargram.

DAINIK.

119. A correspondent of the same paper says that there is no good tank in the village of Dhamai Tikar. The old tank named Senpukur has not been re-excavated for the last 150 years. The people pay the Road Cess, the Public Work Cess and the Dák Cess, but they get no benefit in return for these cesses.

Scarcity of water in Dhamai Tikar.

DAINIK.

120. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the station Master of Hugli, refused in two instances to take copper even for such a small sum as As. 7-6. He closed the window for selling tickets at a time when 12 or 14 passengers could have been booked. An old Hindustani who wanted to have his ticket was told to go away, and then forced to leave the place with the help of a *chaprasi*.

Oppression of railway passengers.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
June 30th, 1885.

121. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 30th June, says that last year the postage of a large sized daily paper for the year was Rs. 10 in India, and two-thirds of that sum in England. The writer hopes that the postal authorities will try their best to reduce the postage of newspapers and books.

The postage of newspapers.

SURABHI
June 30th, 1885.

122. The *Surabhi*, of the 30th June, hopes that the Bill prepared by Mr. Ilbert to prevent the imprisonment of persons for debts will be passed into law. In no civilized country, men are now imprisoned for debts.

Imprisonment for debt.

SURABHI.

123. The same paper, referring to Lord Dufferin's instruction to native newspapers to write calmly, says that some acts of oppression under the English Government have become so intolerable that it is impossible to remain calm while speaking of them. If Government shows calmness and discretion, and remove the grievances of the people, the native newspapers too will then show calmness and discretion.

Native newspapers and oppressions committed by Government.

SURABHI.

124. The same paper says that, when the people of England heard of the cruel treatment of prisoners by Mr. Beadon, they were surprised at his not being punished by the Bengal Government. The Secretary of State was ashamed at this, and called for the papers relating to the subject. Upon reading these papers he was convinced of Mr. Beadon's guilt and gave orders for his transfer. Consequently Sir Rivers Thompson has been obliged to transfer Mr. Beadon. The writer is glad that the Secretary of State has done this justice. The writer hopes that this will damp in some measure the Lieutenant-Governor's ardour to support the cause of his guilty countrymen.

The transfer of Mr. Beadon.

SURABHI,
June 30th, 1885.

125. The same paper says that it was stated in many newspapers,

Sir Rivers Thompson and the enrolment of natives as volunteers.

that Sir Rivers Thompson was in favour of the enrolment of natives as volunteers. The writer did not say anything, but he did not believe in his mind that Sir Rivers Thompson would be able to free himself from his dislike of natives. The writer now finds that his opinion is right. Sir Rivers Thompson in submitting the petition of 400 native gentlemen for the enrolment of natives as volunteers to the Supreme Government, expressed the opinion that there was no need of forming a separate volunteer corps for natives when there was nothing in the existing law to prevent the admission of natives into the European and Eurasian volunteer corps if the European and Eurasian volunteers consented to their admission, and that the inhabitants of East and South Bengal were not fit to be enrolled as volunteers, although their loyalty was very praiseworthy. Sir Rivers Thompson's opposition led to the sad fate of the Ilbert Bill. His opposition has also led to the rejection of the prayer of natives for enrolment as volunteers.

126. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson's defeat in his endeavour to discredit the Calcutta Municipality, has made him more bitterly hostile to it. The Lieutenant-Governor has always

The amalgamation of the Suburban and Calcutta municipalities.

tried to injure it. He has now found out a means of doing so. He is trying to amalgamate the Suburbs with the Calcutta Municipality. While the condition of Calcutta has improved under the elected Commissioners, that of the Suburbs has not improved under Government. Before deciding about the propriety or otherwise of the proposed amalgamation, it should be considered whether it would be beneficial to any party, and whether the same benefit could be obtained from any other arrangements. It is probable that the condition of the Suburbs will improve if they are amalgamated with the Calcutta Municipality, and that the health of the town will improve, with the improvement in the condition of the Suburbs. But who will pay the large sum which will be required for the improvement of the condition of the Suburbs? It will be unjust to spend the money paid by the rate-payers of Calcutta upon the improvement of the Suburbs. If the Suburbs are amalgamated with the Calcutta Municipality, some portion of the expenses for their improvement will have to be borne by the rate-payers of the Calcutta Municipality. The Lieutenant-Governor has said:—"In the close vicinity of Calcutta, there are localities whose condition is a standing disgrace to the metropolis of India." Who, but Sir Rivers Thompson's Government, the writer asks, is responsible for that state of things? Upon what principle of justice does Sir Rivers Thompson want to make a person bear the burden of another? The Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality have done a great injustice to the rate-payers, by consenting to the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the Calcutta Municipality. If the elective system is introduced into the Suburban Municipality and if Government assists it with money, the condition of the Suburbs will improve like that of Calcutta. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's object to put an end to municipal self-government in Calcutta. After the amalgamation of the two municipalities, new arrangements and a new Municipal Act will be necessary. It is evident from Sir Rivers Thompson's resolution that he intends to attain the above object by preparing a new Act.

SURABHI.

127. A correspondent of the same paper says that a good and self-supporting school may be established if the

SURABHI.

A good school in Jayanagar.

Jayanagar and Baharu schools are amalgamated, and if the amalgamated school is established at an equal distance from the two villages.

128. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 1st July, says that there is great scarcity of water in some of the villages of the thana of Patnitala in Dinagepore. There is

DAINIK,
July 1st, 1885.

Scarcity of water in Patnitala.

only one small pond in Sinhandi from which the inhabitants of seven or eight villages draw their water-supply. The water of the pond is only two cubits deep and is full of insects.

DAINIK,
July 1st, 1885.

129. Baboo Narayan Das Bandopadya of Gholā, writing to the same paper says that he has heard from an acquaintance who came from Moorshedabad, that people both of the lower orders and of the middle classes are in great want in Khargram. Most of them are either fasting or living on half ration. The Deputy Magistrate came to enquire into the condition of the people. He was greatly touched by their sufferings, but it is not known what he has reported to Government.

Famine in Khargram.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
July 1st, 1885.

130. The *Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 1st July, says that the rules for the tuccavi advances recently published in the *Calcutta Gazette* are likely to do much good to the cultivators. But the writer thinks that if they have to come to canoongoes, sub-deputies, and officers of higher rank the object of the grant will be defeated. They would rather pay a high rate of interest than go to a *kachari*. The writer thinks that they should be allowed to send their applications through members of Union Committees.

The tuccavi advances.

They have been ordered to pay their instalments on the day of depositing revenue. This will be a great hardship to them, for on that day they generally pay all they have to the zemindars. They will not be able to pay these instalments. Sir Rivers Thompson can easily fix other days for the payment of these instalments.

Government should do every thing to make the illiterate raiyats understand the drift of these rules. Publication merely by the beat of drums in the thanas would not do. Easy translations should be circulated far and wide. Some officers should be deputed to explain it to the people. The services of the Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspector of Schools should be availed of for this purpose.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA.

131. The same paper is glad to hear that Mr. Ilbert has introduced a Bill for the abolition of the barbarous practice of sending people to Jail for debt.

Imprisonment for debt.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 3rd, 1885.

132. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 3rd July, says that though Government is every day getting indications of the deep loyalty of the people, the Anglo-Indians are proclaiming everywhere that the educated natives are enemies of Government, and it is a matter of great regret that Government takes their opinion as true. If any Governor can act against the wishes of the Anglo-Indians, the fame of the English Government for its sense of justice will spread far and wide, loyalty of the people will find expression in various ways, and the permanance of the British Empire will be secured. The Anglo-Indians, fond of the exercise of brute force, want to sacrifice the interests of the natives, only because they want to keep India for ever subject to England. But is the English nation inspired by such a motive? Does Parliament entertain any such desire? No; it is with a very different object that Providence has placed the most ancient race of men in the hands of the English. The policy of the Anglo-Indians will not remain unchanged for a long time. It is impossible to oppose the course of progress. Whoever strikes at the root of the legitimate aspirations of the educated natives is not only an enemy of the natives, but also an enemy of British greatness.

Government and the educated natives.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ,
June 13th, 1885.

133. The *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 13th June, points out that the resolution of the Cuttack Municipality to kill stray and mad dogs in the Cuttack town, has resulted in the destruction in certain cases of domesticated dogs having leather straps attached to their necks. It therefore requests the Municipality

Killing of stray dogs in Cuttack.

to take such precautionary measures as may prevent the recurrence of such serious mistakes in future.

134. The same paper reports that the crops of certain mouzahs in the Banki thana of the Cuttack district having been washed off by floods, the raiyats of those villages were exempted from the payment of a portion of the rent for those lands for one year, but a portion of the loss thus incurred by Government, was realised from the sarbarakars of those villages, who were required to take only one-fourth of the commissions justly due to them from Government. The paper points out that this was unjust on the part of Government, who showed meanness in deducting the commissions of the sarbarakars.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
July 13th, 1885.

135. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 16th June, remarks that some of the important roads of the Balasore Municipality, are left neglected by the present Municipal Commissioners. It is under the belief that the former Commissioners were more inquisitive and careful than the present ones.

UTKAL DARPAN,
June 16th, 1885.

136. The same paper in another paragraph says that about 1,042 rate-payers of the Balasore municipality, have applied to that municipality and to Government, praying that the system of realizing taxes based on the value of the holdings be not worked for the present, as that will lead to extreme hardship in many cases.

UTKAL DARPAN.

137. Referring to the Berhampur scandal the *Sebaka*, of the 17th June, goes on to make the following remarks on the native character.

SEBAKA,
June 17th, 1885.

"We natives are always sensitive about the way in which our character is criticised by foreign people, though we do not try to improve it so as to ensure a favourable criticism. We are jealous of the esteem and respect in which the European character is held all over India. We oftentimes proudly contend that the Europeans are our equals, and that we are able to be their compatriots in all departments of life. In fact this idea of self-importance led the natives to continue the agitation in connection with the ill-fated Ilbert Bill. How painfully must the proud hearts of the natives have been shocked by the Berhampur scandal, which has found its way into the columns of the vernacular and the English papers. We consider it beneath our dignity, to go into the details of a scandal, of which the less we think the better. Still the two persons, namely, the Sub-judge, Ramgopal Chaki, and the Munsif Ramyadab Talapatra, who distinguished themselves in the ignominious affair cannot be lost sight of. They are the cankers of native society, which would do well to disown them. It was they and their fellowmen that fought bravely to get the Ilbert Bill passed, and now look at these men sitting on judgment on English women and say whether the indignation of the English people was not rightly roused at the prospect of important interests at stake. It is a poor consolation to think that equally bad men are found in the English community, and that the majority of the members of the educated native community, are good men and lead peaceful lives."

The ministerial crisis.

138. The same paper has the following paragraph on the ministerial crisis:—

SEBAKA.

"The English society in England is now in an excited state. The House of Commons having thrown out, on the second reading, the Budget Revenue Bill by 264 against 252 votes, the Ministry at a Cabinet Council have resolved to resign. The daily papers in England deprecate the resignation of the Ministry in view of the general election. It has been

pointed out that the ministerial crisis, if it ever happens, will not affect the present administration of India, for Lord Dufferin, though a Liberal of the political persuasion, is above party spirit, and is therefore likely to remain in office even if the present Ministry is followed by a Conservative Ministry. Though the change of a British Ministry is sure to modify the foreign policy of the Government of India to a certain extent, it has almost nothing to do with the internal administration of that Government. We have therefore as little to expect from one Ministry as from the other. Still so far as professions go, the Liberal Ministry have all along promised to confer rights and privileges on natives, which they have not hitherto enjoyed, and for these, we must be thankful to them. No doubt the constitutional history of India had a great deal to record during the administration of Lord Ripon, but gentlemen of his stamp and character are a honor to any Government whether Conservative or Liberal. We shall therefore wait to see what comes out of the threatened ministerial crisis which has disturbed the equanimity of our English friends."

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
June 18th, 1885.

139. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 18th June, points out that some of the Inspecting Pundits in the Balasore district do not discharge their duties satisfactorily. They simply, according to the paper, draw their pay and do nothing else.

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BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 4th July 1885.